

VOICES \$800,000.

President Roosevelt Sends a Special Message

To Congress Calling for Appropriation of Aid Fund.

GETS QUICK RESPONSE

Resolutions Are Passed by Both Houses

In Accordance With the Chief Executive's Suggestion.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The president in a message to congress today asked for a direct appropriation of half a million dollars for the relief of the stricken people in the earthquake zone of Italy. This is the most generous fund ever contributed by the American people for succor of sufferers in other lands, and is to supplement the dispatch of the supply ships from New York and the Culgoa from Port Said, for Messina, with their big cargoes of necessities originally intended for the American fleet now to be diverted to the immediate use of the Italian victims. It also supplements the president's proffer of the services of the entire American fleet of 16 battleships, whose use in whole or in part, hinged only on the grateful acceptance or denial of the Italian government. The message was brief and plans had been made for the immediate enactment into law of its recommendations. The message follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The appalling calamity which has befallen the people of Italy is followed by distress and suffering throughout a wide region among millions of people who have escaped with life, but whose shelter and food and means of living are destroyed. The ordinary machinery for supplying the wants of civilized communities is paralyzed; and an exceptional emergency exists which demands that the obligations of humanity shall be regarded as paramount to all other considerations.

The immense debt of civilization to Italy; the warm and steadfast friendship between that country and our own; the action for their relief in land felt by great numbers of good American citizens who are immigrants from Italy; the abundance with which God has blessed us in our safety; all these should prompt us to immediate and effective relief.

"Private" generosity is responding nobly to the appeal and contributing through the action of efficient channels of the American Red Cross society. "Confident of your approval, I have ordered the government supply ships Celtic and Culgoa to the scene of the disaster, where upon receiving the authority which I now ask from you they will be able to dispense food, clothing and other necessities with which they are laden to the value of about \$300,000. The Celtic has already sailed and the Culgoa is at Port Said, eight vessels of the returning battleship fleet are already under orders for Italian waters and that government has been asked if their services can be made useful.

"I recommend that you approve the application of supplies above indicated and further appropriate the sum of \$500,000 to the relief of the victims of the disaster in the earthquake zone of Italy, and with the consent of the Italian government.

"I suggest that the law follow the form of the message after the Mount Pelée disaster in 1902.

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"The White House, January 4, 1909."

Congress Votes \$800,000.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In his invocation upon the re-convening of the house today Chaplain Couden feelingly referred to the death recently of Representative Duvoy of Louisiana and to the earthquake in Italy. Almost immediately upon the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Latta, one of the president's secretaries, appeared with a message from the president, urging approval of his acts in extending relief and also an additional appropriation of \$500,000 for further relief. The message from the president was read at once by the committee on appropriations at once was called to the speaker's desk for a conference with the idea in view of obviating the reference of the message to committee. Thereupon Mr. Bingham, Pennsylvania, secured unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution for relief in accordance with the president's message and it was passed amid great applause.

Immediately adopted expressing the profound sorrow of the house for the calamity. The senate was in the midst of the morning business when Mr. Latta arrived there with the message from the president. Immediately after the message had been read Senator Hale moved that it be referred to the committee on appropriations. He said that this action was not for delay, but to give the committee an opportunity to frame a resolution in accordance with the president's suggestions. He expressed the hope that the senate would remain in session so that it might receive the report from the committee, which he said would be made promptly. As a result of the president's message the house added \$300,000 to its appropriation, making in all \$800,000 instead of \$500,000, as originally planned to be given for the sufferers.

Ten minutes before the house convened the speaker received a letter from the White House suggesting that the amount be increased to \$800,000. Before any action could be taken by the committee on appropriations the house was in receipt of the president's message on the subject. At the hurried meeting of the committee the amount was increased to conform with the president's later recommendation. With comparatively little delay Mr. Hale reported to the senate a resolution adopted by the committee on appropriations and it was agreed to with only one vote in the negative, which was cast by Senator Bailey.

Later the senate agreed to the resolution passed by the house increasing the appropriation to \$800,000 and this

amount becomes immediately available.

Congress Acts.

Resolutions were introduced in the senate and house providing for an appropriation of \$800,000 for the relief of the victims of the earthquake in Italy. The resolutions provided that the money shall be used for provisions, clothing, medicines and other necessary articles, and that the president is authorized to employ any vessels of the United States navy or to charter and employ other suitable steamships or vessels to carry out the purpose of this appropriation.

The senate resolution follows: "That to enable the president of the United States to procure, transport and distribute among the suffering people of Italy and its islands such provisions, clothing, medicines, money and other articles as he shall deem advisable for the purpose of rescuing and succoring the people who are in peril and threatened with starvation in consequence of the recent earthquake the sum of \$800,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated and the action of the president in dispatching the vessels to Italy with food and supplies for the Italian sufferers is hereby ratified and approved.

"In the execution of this act the president is authorized to employ any vessels of the United States navy and such other vessels as he may in his discretion employ.

"That to enable the president of the United States to procure and distribute among the suffering and destitute people of Italy such provisions, clothing, medicines and other necessary articles and to take such other steps as he shall deem advisable for the purpose of rescuing and succoring the people who are in peril and threatened with starvation, the sum of \$800,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"In the execution of this act the president is requested to ask and obtain the approval of the Italian government and is hereby authorized to employ any vessels of the United States navy and to charter and employ any other suitable steamships and vessels."

The message follows:

The appalling calamity which has befallen the people of Italy is followed by distress and suffering throughout a wide region among millions of people who have escaped with life, but whose shelter and food and means of living are destroyed. The ordinary machinery for supplying the wants of civilized communities is paralyzed; and an exceptional emergency exists which demands that the obligations of humanity shall be regarded as paramount to all other considerations. The immense debt of civilization to Italy; the warm and steadfast friendship between that country and our own; the action for their relief in land felt by great numbers of good American citizens who are immigrants from Italy; the abundance with which God has blessed us in our safety; all these should prompt us to immediate and effective relief.

"Private" generosity is responding nobly to the appeal and contributing through the action of efficient channels of the American Red Cross society. "Confident of your approval, I have ordered the government supply ships Celtic and Culgoa to the scene of the disaster, where upon receiving the authority which I now ask from you they will be able to dispense food, clothing and other necessities with which they are laden to the value of about \$300,000. The Celtic has already sailed and the Culgoa is at Port Said, eight vessels of the returning battleship fleet are already under orders for Italian waters and that government has been asked if their services can be made useful.

"I recommend that you approve the application of supplies above indicated and further appropriate the sum of \$500,000 to the relief of the victims of the disaster in the earthquake zone of Italy, and with the consent of the Italian government.

"I suggest that the law follow the form of the message after the Mount Pelée disaster in 1902.

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"The White House, January 4, 1909."

Congress Votes \$800,000.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In his invocation upon the re-convening of the house today Chaplain Couden feelingly referred to the death recently of Representative Duvoy of Louisiana and to the earthquake in Italy. Almost immediately upon the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Latta, one of the president's secretaries, appeared with a message from the president, urging approval of his acts in extending relief and also an additional appropriation of \$500,000 for further relief. The message from the president was read at once by the committee on appropriations at once was called to the speaker's desk for a conference with the idea in view of obviating the reference of the message to committee. Thereupon Mr. Bingham, Pennsylvania, secured unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution for relief in accordance with the president's message and it was passed amid great applause.

Immediately adopted expressing the profound sorrow of the house for the calamity. The senate was in the midst of the morning business when Mr. Latta arrived there with the message from the president. Immediately after the message had been read Senator Hale moved that it be referred to the committee on appropriations. He said that this action was not for delay, but to give the committee an opportunity to frame a resolution in accordance with the president's suggestions. He expressed the hope that the senate would remain in session so that it might receive the report from the committee, which he said would be made promptly. As a result of the president's message the house added \$300,000 to its appropriation, making in all \$800,000 instead of \$500,000, as originally planned to be given for the sufferers.

Ten minutes before the house convened the speaker received a letter from the White House suggesting that the amount be increased to \$800,000. Before any action could be taken by the committee on appropriations the house was in receipt of the president's message on the subject. At the hurried meeting of the committee the amount was increased to conform with the president's later recommendation. With comparatively little delay Mr. Hale reported to the senate a resolution adopted by the committee on appropriations and it was agreed to with only one vote in the negative, which was cast by Senator Bailey.

Later the senate agreed to the resolution passed by the house increasing the appropriation to \$800,000 and this

amount becomes immediately available.

Congress Acts.

## SAW ONLY RUINS STANDARDS WINS TWO MILLIONS

Nothing Else Found by a Body of Troops

Which Visited the East Coast of Calabria.

SURVIVORS HAD FLED.

Dreadful Havoc Believed to Have Been Wrought

In the Mountain Villages Not Yet Explored.

Reggio, Jan. 4.—A detachment of troops which went to the villages on the east of the coast of Calabria found nothing but ruins and the bodies of persons killed in the earthquake. The survivors had fled. There is every reason to believe that dreadful havoc was wrought in the mountain villages that have not yet been explored. A convoy with 1,000 rations of bread which was going through Bagnara was rifled enroute by famished persons here. A number of small boats, all of them overloaded, put out into the channel to request food of incoming steamers, which the officers of the vessels were compelled to refuse them. Several of the small craft capsized and a number of persons were drowned.

Relief Train Wrecked. Messina, Jan. 4.—Between Messina and Catania, a freight train today ran into and telescoped a relief train crowded with injured persons, five of whom were killed.

Twenty Looters Shot. Rome, Jan. 4.—Parliament will be convened January 11. The minister of war says that the forts around Rome which contain millions of cartridges, have not been injured. He also says that while he was at Messina at least 15,000 persons were shot there yesterday. That city will be evacuated today. Six thousand persons already have left there and \$8,000 more will leave today.

More Quakes Predicted. Messina, Jan. 4.—Frank Perret, of Brooklyn, assistant to Prof. Matteucci, director of the national observatory on Mount Vesuvius, speaking for the disaster here and in Calabria, says that there is a possibility of further earthquakes. He predicts heavier shocks and declares that something, possibly very serious, may happen January 7, and 8, when the relative positions of the sun and moon will produce the greatest strain.

Earthquake experts who are here to study the phenomenon generally agree that the earthquake was the result of a fault in the geological formation under Messina, which constituted a line of contact in the volcanic action between Mount Etna and Mount Vesuvius and that a slip occurred similar to the one which detached Sicily from the mainland. That a subsidence occurred at some points and that there was a rising of the earth's surface at others is proved by soundings which show the channel of the harbor deeper at some places and shallower at others. The British battleship Exmouth, at a distance of half a mile south of Reggio, found 35 fathoms of water where formerly there were 243.

Weather Indications. Chicago, Jan. 4.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday.

## U. S. Supreme Court Refuses to Review the Case

Involving the \$29,000,000 Fine by Judge Landis.

RIGHT OF THE COURT

Asserted by Government and Denied by Oil Company.

Decision Is Announced by Chief Justice Fuller.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The \$29,000,000 fine case of the Standard Oil company will not be reviewed by the supreme court of the United States. The decision of the court to this effect was announced by Chief Justice Fuller soon after the court convened today. The case came to the court on a petition filed by the government asking the court for a writ of certiorari to order up the record in the case for a review of the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals for the sixth circuit, which Judge Landis's original decision imposing a fine of \$29,000,000 against the Standard Oil company for accepting rebates from the railroad companies, was reversed.

In the supreme court the case turned largely upon the right of the court to interfere in view of the fact that the government had asked for a writ of certiorari, the government contending for such privilege as a right, while it was urged in behalf of the oil company that the precedents were all against such a proceeding. The action of the court consisted in the announcement that the government's petition could not be granted. The effect of this announcement will be to leave standing the decision of the court of appeals, which was adverse to the government and favorable to the company.

At the time I entered the duties of the office, there had been submitted to the circuit court of the United States for the district of Kansas, a case in which the state treasurer and which had been sued by suit in mandamus to compel the state treasurer to deliver to said company certain securities held by the state treasurer and which had been deposited with him by the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance company, under the direction of the superintendent of insurance.

The company promptly took the case by writ of error to the circuit court of appeals.

Securities of \$600,000 Involved. "The controversy involved the question of whether securities amounting to over \$600,000 now held by the state treasurer, shall be delivered to the plaintiff company, or removed from the state treasury where they were originally deposited for securing the Kansas policyholders. The principal reason given by the state treasurer for seeking this change is that said securities as now deposited are taxable under the laws of Kansas; and it claims that under the statute in force in Kansas, the securities should be deposited with the state treasurer for the benefit of its policyholders, and that the company should remedy that inequality.

The brief and argument of this case has revealed the fact that there is no law at the present under which the Kansas stock company organized for the purpose of carrying on the business of insurance, can be compelled or be permitted to deposit securities with the state treasurer for the benefit of its policyholders, and that the company do in the states of their organization.

As Regards Foreign Companies. "There is a growing sentiment in Kansas that too much money is being paid to insurance companies of this state as premiums for insurance, and this fact, taken with the increase in the wealth and population of the state, will no doubt result in the organization of many life insurance companies in Kansas in the near future. Without the law referred to, such companies would be at a great disadvantage in carrying on business as compared with foreign companies. I recommend, therefore, that the law existing prior to 1905 on this subject, or a similar one, be re-enacted so that the company organized under the Kansas laws be required to deposit with the state treasurer securities equal in value to the net present value as computed under the present state laws.

"I also recommend that a law be enacted prescribing the time in which proceedings in error in the supreme court may be prosecuted from judgments rendered in the district courts of the state, against insurance and surety companies, and that such limitation be fixed at 30 days.

Fire Insurance. "Shortly after my assumption of the duties of this office the attempt on the part of a large number of fire insurance companies, who were transacting business in this state, and who were subscribers to a rating bureau known as the Eldridge Rating Bureau, to increase the rates and to bring about a re-organization of the rating bureau, brought to light the fact that an arrangement existed among those who were subscribers to said rating bureau, which in my judgment constituted a violation of the anti-trust laws of the state. It was charged that the attempted increase was due to the attempt on the part of the fire insurance companies to recoup their great losses in the San Francisco conflagration. With the assistance of the superintendent of insurance, I collected such evidence as was possible and instituted a suit against said companies in the district court of Shawnee county, Kansas, to enjoin the companies from further use of the new rates and said rating bureau. The trial of this suit has convinced me that it is desirable that certain information should be gathered concerning the nature of the different risks upon which fire insurance is written throughout the state and that such information is almost necessary for the purpose of

## Is Excess of Insurance Receipts Over Losses.

Attorney General Jackson Makes Recommendations.

ILLINOIS LIFE CASE.

Urges More Explicit and Strict Laws.

Should Deposit Securities Before Doing Business.

Attorney General Fred S. Jackson today made public his report for the legislation on insurance in which he sets forth the workings of the present laws and makes recommendations for stricter legislation as regards foreign companies.

The suit of the Illinois Life to withdraw its securities from the state to escape taxation is gone into and a law recommended making it impossible for any such company to do business in the state with the deposit of security.

The alleged rating bureau of the fire insurance companies is also discussed and a state rating bureau is urged as a solution of the problem. The attorney general is convinced that such a bureau would save the people of the state thousands of dollars every year.

The attorney general gives a few figures in fire insurance that are startling to say the least. They show that these companies received in premiums in Kansas in 1907 over two million dollars more than they paid out in fire losses.

The report and observations are as follows: "At the time I entered the duties of the office, there had been submitted to the circuit court of the United States for the district of Kansas, a case in which the state treasurer and which had been sued by suit in mandamus to compel the state treasurer to deliver to said company certain securities held by the state treasurer and which had been deposited with him by the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance company, under the direction of the superintendent of insurance.

The company promptly took the case by writ of error to the circuit court of appeals.

Securities of \$600,000 Involved. "The controversy involved the question of whether securities amounting to over \$600,000 now held by the state treasurer, shall be delivered to the plaintiff company, or removed from the state treasury where they were originally deposited for securing the Kansas policyholders. The principal reason given by the state treasurer for seeking this change is that said securities as now deposited are taxable under the laws of Kansas; and it claims that under the statute in force in Kansas, the securities should be deposited with the state treasurer for the benefit of its policyholders, and that the company should remedy that inequality.

The brief and argument of this case has revealed the fact that there is no law at the present under which the Kansas stock company organized for the purpose of carrying on the business of insurance, can be compelled or be permitted to deposit securities with the state treasurer for the benefit of its policyholders, and that the company do in the states of their organization.

As Regards Foreign Companies. "There is a growing sentiment in Kansas that too much money is being paid to insurance companies of this state as premiums for insurance, and this fact, taken with the increase in the wealth and population of the state, will no doubt result in the organization of many life insurance companies in Kansas in the near future. Without the law referred to, such companies would be at a great disadvantage in carrying on business as compared with foreign companies. I recommend, therefore, that the law existing prior to 1905 on this subject, or a similar one, be re-enacted so that the company organized under the Kansas laws be required to deposit with the state treasurer securities equal in value to the net present value as computed under the present state laws.

"I also recommend that a law be enacted prescribing the time in which proceedings in error in the supreme court may be prosecuted from judgments rendered in the district courts of the state, against insurance and surety companies, and that such limitation be fixed at 30 days.

Fire Insurance. "Shortly after my assumption of the duties of this office the attempt on the part of a large number of fire insurance companies, who were transacting business in this state, and who were subscribers to a rating bureau known as the Eldridge Rating Bureau, to increase the rates and to bring about a re-organization of the rating bureau, brought to light the fact that an arrangement existed among those who were subscribers to said rating bureau, which in my judgment constituted a violation of the anti-trust laws of the state. It was charged that the attempted increase was due to the attempt on the part of the fire insurance companies to recoup their great losses in the San Francisco conflagration. With the assistance of the superintendent of insurance, I collected such evidence as was possible and instituted a suit against said companies in the district court of Shawnee county, Kansas, to enjoin the companies from further use of the new rates and said rating bureau. The trial of this suit has convinced me that it is desirable that certain information should be gathered concerning the nature of the different risks upon which fire insurance is written throughout the state and that such information is almost necessary for the purpose of

## fixing rates adequate to the companies and just to the insurer.

Favors State Rating Bureau.

"Insurance premiums are in their nature a tax on the persons who enjoy the insurance. The state is interested in seeing that such rates are low enough to be afforded by the people to whom such insurance is a necessity, and that such rates are high enough to enable responsible companies to carry such insurance. The expense of this state for more than twenty-five years has shown that where rating bureaus are maintained directly or indirectly by the insurance companies, the rates will be made in favor of the fire insurance companies and against its patrons. It is not to be expected that persons who have absolutely within their power the making of the prices to be exacted from the public, will make such prices against their own interests. It is clear that some action in the nature of a rating bureau is required both by the company and its patrons. It is also clear that such bureau should fix an advisory rate, which is equitable both to the insurer and the insured. I am of the opinion that the only solution of the difficulty is for the state to establish a rating bureau, which should be under the direction of the state superintendent of insurance, which should fix a maximum rate for fire insurance in all portions of the state and that no fire insurance company operating within the state shall be permitted to charge more than the rate prescribed by the bureau.

"I am firmly convinced that such a bureau would save the people thousands of dollars in insurance rates in the next few years.

Kansans Pay More Than Receive. "The figures for the year ending December 31, 1907, the last year for which the figures covering these matters are available, on the part of the premiums collected and losses paid in the state are of interest. There was collected in that year for fire insurance in this state \$1,649,648, leaving the net amount of the premiums received by the companies above expenses of \$1,236,956. The insurance commissioner estimates that the total expense and loss accounts of the companies should not exceed sixty-five per cent of the gross premiums received. On this basis, the net profit to the insurance companies for the year was in round numbers one and one-third million dollars. The amount of the above losses paid is about equal to the total amount of money collected by the state for state taxes and excises, and the net profit to the insurance companies was in excess of one-half this sum. Surely a subject of this importance, which possibilities merits the earnest attention of the legislature and all of the people of the state."

GETTING TOGETHER.

Executive Departments and Senate Committee to Co-operate.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The executive departments will co-operate with the senate committee on appropriations in arriving at the facts regarding the employment of the federal government in other departments than the treasury and in other work than the ferreting out of counterfeiters. Senator Hale, acting chief of the committee, has received assurances to this effect and has been told that it is the desire of the executive branch of the government that all the facts be unfolded.

The departments are prepared to justify their course in the employment of the men of the service, and it now looks as if the committee would be directed to the necessity of a general detective bureau in the government service. Request has been made of the department of justice, the department of interior and navy departments and of the departments of justice and commerce and labor for full information as to their drafts upon the treasury service in the work of uncovering fraud, and as soon as the promised replies are received the committee will enter upon the consideration of the subject.

METEOR IS WRECKED.

Frisco's Fast Train Meets a Freight Head-on.

Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 4.—A passenger train and a freight train of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad collided head on at Tulsa, this morning. One engineer and one fireman were killed and a score of persons were more or less injured.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 4.—The St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train collided at Fisher, Okla., with a freight train believed to be the Meteor, a fast train from Kansas City to Tulsa, this night for the south. The Meteor connects at Sapulpa with the Santa Fe train and both continue south.

There was one train. Sapulpa is south of Fisher and the St. Louis train therefore could not have been involved in today's wreck.

None of the passengers was fatally hurt.

Dead. W. A. MILLER, Enid, Ok., engineer. FIREMAN, name unknown.

Seriously Injured. Fireman Hancock. Conductor Barnard. C. F. Hosrey, passenger. Frank Weddle, express messenger.

The passenger train was running 15 miles an hour when it met the freight. Blame for the wreck is laid jointly to a heavy fog and to a confusion of train orders.

SEES A HARD WINTER.

"King of Hoboes" Calls a Convention to Meet in St. Louis.

New York, Jan. 4.—Friends of J. Earl Howland, known as the "king of hoboes," have received a letter from him at St. Louis, in which he extends an invitation for a gathering of the unemployed in that city. Howland, who has been on the road for two months ago and whose whereabouts was not generally known until the receipt of the letter, in which he says:

"Realizing that this is going to be a hard winter and that there are all the way from 25,000 to 100,000 men out of employment in all the large cities of the United States, we have decided to call a convention of delegates from the different centers to meet in St. Louis on January 22, 23 and 24. The object of the convention will be to attempt to secure employment for all those desiring work and to attempt to get transportation for unemployed men to their jobs."

## IN SELF DEFENSE

Mr. Roosevelt Transmits to the House of Representatives

A Special Message Regarding the Secret Service.

WAS MISUNDERSTOOD.

Says Wrong Construction Was Placed on Utterances

On Same Subject Embodied in His Annual.

Washington, Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the house the following message: To the House of Representatives: I have received the resolution of the house of representatives of December 17, 1908, running as follows:

"Whereas there was contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill which was passed by the house of representatives and became a law, a provision in reference to the employment of the secret service in the treasury department."

"Whereas in the last annual message of the president of the United States to the two houses of congress it was stated in reference to that provision: 'It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only to the criminal classes,' and it was further stated: 'That chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men,' and it was further stated: 'But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service for investigating members of congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and which was to report to the secret service effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government; and

"Whereas the plain meaning of the above words is that the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by secret service men and that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question; and

"Whereas your committee approved to consider these statements of the president and to report to the house can not find in the records of the house or senate, any justification for the statement of the president and integrity of the congress; and

"Whereas your committee would prefer in order to make an intelligent report to the house, to have the president as well as to the congress to have all the information which the president may have to communicate; now, therefore, your committee

"Be it resolved, That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statements that the 'chief argument against the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men,' and also to transmit to the house any evidence connecting any member of the house of representatives of the Sixtieth congress with corrupt action in his official capacity, to report to the house whether he has instituted proceedings for the punishment of any such individual by the courts or has reported any such allegations of delinquencies to the house of representatives."

I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member of the house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any capacity, I would report it to the house. I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against any member